No. 247.

Two Dollars a year; or ONE Dollar for the first regular session of each Congress; and FIFTY CENTS for the final session of each Congress; and the same for each Extra Session—payable in all cases in advance.

### THE SECRET ESTIMATES.

The important estimates for an augmentation of the Navy, communicated by the Secretary and Heads of Bureaus of the Navy Department to the Committee of the House of Representatives, and which Mr. Thos. BUTLER KING, a member of that committee, attempted to lay before the House on Friday, but was forbidden to do by the majority-these estimates, it seems, have been got at by the correspondents of some of our contemporaries, and (the chief items at least) made public. We find them stated in the Baltimore American as follows, and, from the precision with which they are given, we presume them to be correct. According to these, it was proposed that the naval force should

In men, to thirty-six thousand eight hundred. Steamships, to Frigates, to -Sloops-of-war, to -

In all, an increase of fifty-eight vessels of war, and requiring an estimated expenditure of twenty millions of dollars. Pretty well for a beginning, but far short of what will be required, should the country be blundered into a war, which nothing, however, but gross mismanagement on both sides can bring about.

The following more particular account of these estimates-respecting which an unnecessary mystery has heightened the public curiosity-we extract from the correspondence of the Baltimore

"The House Committee on Naval Affairs addressed a re quest to the Secretary of the Navy, that he would inform them crease it would be necessary and proper to make to the naval force of the country. The letter of the committee was dated the 22d of December last. Seventeen days thereafter, to wit, January 8th, the Secretary replied. He recomulation of naval materials and stores, the repair and equipment of all the vessels in ordinary, and of the frigates and sloops on the stocks, a suspension, for a definite that further enlistments might be provided for, and the construction of three steam frigates, five steam sloops, and two steamers of a smaller class.

"He also sent to the committee the suggestions on the sub ject of the Heads of Bureaus in the Navy Department, signed by Commodores Morris, Warrington, Crane, and Shu-BRICK, without any expressed approval or disapproval of the

naval forces of the United States and Great Britain, and giving their united opinion of what one nation could or could not do against the other, were hostilities to ensue, proceeded to end first the construction of two classes of war-steamers, particularizing as follows: One of the larger class for Lakes Michigan and Huron, and twenty-seven for the Atlantic coast, and twelve of the smaller class for the Southern coast those which are now available; that supplies of ordnance and ordnance stores be lodged at different points on the Lakes, ready for private steamers to be speedily armed in our frigates should be increased to thirty; our sloops-of-war was provided for, and, the Bank's assets being now to forty; that five of the frigates and six of the sloops should freed from the lien of the Government, its affairs ties as sailing vessels; and that a force, besides the officers great benefit to those now anxiously awaiting and marines, of about 28,630 men will be required to properly man so many vessels.

the cost of this great number of vessels of war, and of the ordthe cost of this great number of vessels of war, and of the ordnance and other supplies necessary to fit out and subsist them.

On account of the absence of this very important and most
essential requisite, Mr. T. BUTLER KING, a member of the
committee, and a devoted friend to the navy, paid a visit to
the Secretary of the Navy, and requested that the proper estimates should be made out and furnished the committee, as umates should be made out and furnished the committee, as data upon which they could frame such bill as might be deem-

ne time after this, the Secretary furnished to the House Committee the desired estimates of the Heads of Bu-reaus of the Department before named, which had previously been sent to the Senate's Committee.

'The Heads of Bureaus specified certain additional supplies that would be necessary to the fitting out of the vessels in question, and estimated the aggregate cost of the same at \$10,600,000.

They stated that the augmentation which it was believed

the proposed objects imperatively required, would be the addition of three sea steamers of the class of the Mississippi of five frigates and six sloops with steam propellers in aid of their sails; twenty-eight coast steamers of about six hundred tons, with arrangements for moving along the coast with safety. to carry two heavy guns and eight or ten days fuel; tucelve smaller coast steamers, calculated to carry one heavy gun, for the navigation and protection of the sounds and passages which skirt the Southern Atlantic States, and those of the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; that one steamer be provided for the protection of Lakes Michigan and Huron;

3 sea steamers at	.\$550,000	each,	\$1,650,000
8 coast and lake do	. 130,000	- 44	3,640,000
2 small coast do	. 60,000	**	720,000
5 frigates with steam	. 530,000	**	2,650,000
6 sloops with steam	. 320,000	44	1,920,000
2 frigates, if with sails only	. 340,000	-	4,080,000
9 sloops	. 170,000	**	1,530,000
Making a total of	stuff physics		\$16,190,000

Gives .....\$17,220,000 "Such, in substance, was the character of the recommenda-tions and estimates, furnished the committees of Congress by the Secretary of the Navy—and which the President says, in his message in reply to Mr. Darron's resolution, met with

"Now the question is, which of the two sets of proposi-tion and recommendations met with the President's sanction: the recommendation of the Secretary for ten steamers, or that of the heads of Bureaus for forty?"

BLOODT AND FEROCIOUS ATTACK OF A MANIAC .- Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, a person named Jas. Tucker, who is said to be a merchant from Madison county, Virginia, in s fit of insanity or mania polu, attacked Capt. Ramsay and three of his sons, Messrs. Wadsworth, David, and Douglass Ramsay, with a sharp claspknife, cutting and maiming all of them, (the eldest son severely.) The maniac first attacked the servant at the door of Capt. Ramsay's house about six o'clock in the morning, and then ran into the Captain's bed-room, and made an assault upon him. The sons of Capt. Ramsay, coming to the aid of their father, could and would have killed the maniac but for the self-possession and singular forbearance of the Captain, who, believing the wretched man to be insane, protected him from certain destruction. The maniac was afterwards secured, and is now in jail under medical treatment from Dr. Gould and Dr. Miller. We under-

We invite the attention of our readers to the Cirular of the committee inviting an exhibition here in May next of productions of American skill in the various branches of manufacture and the mechanic arts. We are happy to perceive that the brief notice heretofore given of this exhibition has been warmly approved by the public press, so far as its

Wishing to relieve the anxiety which our late tor must have occasioned to all admirers of devoted loyalty, we hasten to state that a favorable change is thought to be perceptible in his symptoms. He speaks, if not with more coherency, at least with fewer breaches of decency; and, although (as Dr. Willis reported of the insanity of George III.) " he has still very confused notions of things," the foul language which he for some time used towards all who crossed his editorial crudities, has given place, with occasional exceptions, to a less offensive thing like an argument; and, with his loose perceptions still running on 54° 40' and war, exclaimed : "It is a foolish slander put forth by the Intelli-"gencer against the capitalists of the country, in saying that they would refuse to supply the Government with the lunds necessary to repel the British attack." Alas! could his shattered memory go back to the period of the war of 1812, he would know that the capitalists of that its prosperity so greatly depends. day would not supply the Government with funds to carry on even that popular war. The Government were forced to purchase funds of these capitalists at a sacrifice of thirty per cent. How much more in a war such as we are now menaced with? We will not, in the present weak state of his mind, refer the editor of the Union either to history or to private living authority-not even to Mr. Galla-TIN's-for the correction of his error; but, as he has a habitual reverence for the dicta of official people, we will refer him, whenever he has a lucid interval, to the speech of Senator Calhoun, and particularly to this passage of it: "Fifty millions must be very difficult to get these loans negotiated in Europe; for, owing to the unfortunate manner in which this affair has been conducted, the feeling in Europe will be generally against us. We cannot obtain the requisite sums under an interest of thirty and forty per cent."

We cannot negotiate loans in Europe, and with our own capitalists not " under an interest of thirty and forty per cent!" Truly that would be supplying the Government with funds in great style. The body shall be imbued with the same exuberance of patriotism as himself, capitalists will not "supply money" to carry on war without getting as much for it as they can; nor will men enlist to fight the battles without being paid.

THE UNITED STATES BANK .- It is stated in the Philadelphia United States Gazette that an arrangement has been made by which the claim of the United States against the Bank of the United States can be more readily settled. This arrangement (the Gazette says) is one that is calculated to be of very speedy settlement of the affairs of this institution.

The bill for the sale of the Central Railroad of Michigan has been reconsidered, amended, and passed by the Senate of that State, with only two dissenting votes. One of the amendments gives the State the right to repurchase the road after the expiration of thirty years. The company, consist ing of Eastern capitalists, are to pay two millions of dollars for the road—one-fourth the amount in six months, and the remainder in one year, to be paid either in money or in certain kinds of State bonds. There was no doubt that the bill as it passed the Senate would receive the sanction of the other branch of the Legislature.

The St. Louis Republican announces the death, near that city, of JOHN MILLER, formerly a Representative in Congress from Missouri, and at one time Governor of that State. He was also a brave officer in the last war.

NAVAL .- The frigate Raritan, Capt. GREGORY, arrived at Pensacola on Thursday, the 19th instant, after a passage of forty-three days from Rio de Janeiro. She left at the river La Platte the squadron under the command of Commodore Rous SEAU, composed of the frigate Columbia, the sloops-of-wa Saratoga and Plymouth, and the brig Bainbridge. The officers and crews of the different ships are all well. small-pox on the Columbia had ceased to exist.

The Raritan, as soon as she can take in her supplies, is t sail for Vera Cruz, to join the squadron of Com. Connen. The frigate Cumberland, bearing the pennant of Commo dore Connen, and the ships Falmouth, John Adams, and St. Mary's, were all off the harbor of Vera Cruz on the 6th inst. The brig Porpoise arrived at Corpus Christi on the evening of the 11th instant, from Vera Cruz, with despatches for General TAYLOR from Mr. SLIBELL. They were at once forwarded to Gen. T. by express.

The increase of Norfolk in business, wealth, and popu ion, within the last few years, is said to have been steady and value during the last fiscal year \$122,048; and the total value of improved real estate at the present time is \$3,874,023. There has been, since the year 1840, an increase of fifty per cent. in the number of taxable white males.

GERMAN INMIGRATION.—From the annual report of the German Society of the city of New York, submitted at its anniversary meeting a few evenings since, it appears that, du-ring the year ending at that date, there arrived at that port

From	Havre, it	78	versels,	11,225	German passengers.	
ar en	Bremen,	77	**	9,647	do.	
**	Antwerp,	25	**	3,718	do.	
**	Hamburg.	27	**	2,525	do.	
**	Rotterdam,	13	"	1,959		
**	Amsterdam,	6	**	745	do.	
**	London,	2	"	225	do.	
**	Ghent,	1	**	116	Charles of the Control of the Contro	
44	Stettin,	1	**	114	do.	
	Liverpool,	1	Mary Mary St.	38	do.	
1100	In all				do.	
10.0	Against				do in 1844	

cal treatment from Dr. Gould and Dr. Miller. We understand there will be a full examination of the man before Justice Stettinius in a few days, when we may further notice this desperate and sanguinary assault upon the members of a respectable family.

## THE NATIONAL FAIR.

CIRCULAR

Of the Committee of Superintendence of the National Exhibition of American Manufactures and products of Mechanical Art. AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, IN MAY NEXT.

ve system, and others, who, without being comm have suggested the importance of procuring an exhibition of American Manufacturing and Mechanical Products to be made notices of the unhappy state of the government edi- at the seat of Government at as early a period, during the preject might allow. It is believed that an exhibition, embracing specimens of every kind of handicraft or manufacturing skill employed in the nation, or at least all such specimens as may prices at which they may be purchased, and the names of pressive form, a mass of useful facts which could not fail to be appreciated as they deserve by the public authorities upon whom rests the responsibility of sustaining the prosperity of the great interests connected with this subject; and that such facts collected from the daily transactions of the people, authentics strain. He even essayed on Saturday night someindustry which so greatly honors as well as enriches the me chanics of America.

> Institute two years ago met with a high degree of favor from stration of the advance of the country in those arts upon which

At a consultation recently held by many members of th present Congress-gentlemen of both political parties-the proposition of inviting such an exhibition as we have referre to was considered and adopted, as an enterprise of eminent utility at this time, and with a confidence that it would find a hearty assent from the friends of national industry throughout the whole Union. To give efficacy to this proposition they perintendence, and have charged them with the duty of presenting the subject to the country at large, of inviting the aid of the friends of national industry to the scheme, and of mak-

Thus summoned to this labor from a source so amply entitled to the respect and confidence of the nation, and fully conbe raised annually, by loans or paper. It will curring in the importance attached to the subject, the under signed have not hesitated to comply with the wishes of thos by whom they have been put in requisition, and promptly to enter upon the duties consigned to them. In the performance of these duties they invoke the earnest co-operation of all who may have any thing to contribute to the proposed exhibition hoping that this invitation will be answered in such a manne as shall enable the committee to present such a display of the work of our artisans as shall adequately attest the great skill

at Washington on the 20th day of May next, previous to editor of the Union may rest assured that until every which date ample provision will be made for the reception, se-

nufacture and handicraft known to the artisans of the United States, and desire that the price, as well as the maker's name, be furnished with each article intended for exhibition. Committees will be appointed for the superintendence and arrangement and preservation of all parcels sent to the exhibit

from and after the 1st day of May. The exhibition will be kept open not less than two weeks.

at the close of the exhibition.

All goods intended for exhibition can be directed to Mr. David A. Hall, secretary of the committee, who will see to their safe-keeping, and attend to their being repacked after the close of the exhibition. In case of a sale of them, the money will be duly transn

As there will be many goods undisposed of which the proprietors may not desire to have returned, and prefer to have sold for their benefit, the committee will cause a sale at auction of such articles as the owners may desire to have so dis-

Motive power will be furnished at the exhibition room such machinery as may require it.

As the committee can only give this general invitation to he manufacturers and artisans of the country, each one will be pleased to consider it addressed to himself individually. Editors of papers throughout the country friendly to the ob

ect are respectfully requested to give this circular a few in-WILLIAM W. SEATON, Washington. THOMAS P. JONES, DAVID A. HALL, W. A. BRADLEY, do do THOMAS BLAGDEN.

JOHN F. CALLAN, do JAMES LYONS, Richmond, Virginia IOHN WETHERED, do O. C. TIFFANY,

EXRAORDINARY DEFENCE. - The trial of Albert J. Tirrell, charged with the murder of *Mrs. Bickford*, has been in progress at Boston for some days. The testimony for the prosecution having closed on Wednesday, the counsel for the priand the fact of the first states and stands in the treaty between the cution having closed on Wednesday, the counsel for the prisoner addressed the jury, and urged upon their minds the danger of a conviction, in a capital trial, upon circumstantial evidence, upon which the Government in this case mainly reties, and read numerous cases from the books where the prisoner tried was found, after sentence and execution, to be insort tried was found, after sentence and execution, to be insort tried was found, after sentence and execution, to be insort tried was found, after sentence and execution, to be insort tried was found, after sentence and execution, to be insort tried was found, after sentence and execution, to be insort tried was found, after sentence and execution, to be insort tried was found, after sentence and execution, to be insort tried was found, after sentence and execution, to be insort tried was found, after sentence and execution, to be insort tried was found, after sentence and execution, to be insort tried was found, after sentence and execution, to be insort tried was found, after sentence and execution, to be insort tried was found, after sentence and execution, to be insort tried was found, after sentence and execution, to be insort tried was found, after sentence and execution, to be insort tried was found, after sentence and execution, to be insort tried was found, after sentence and execution of the continuation of Gray's discovery.

The Government of the United States has never offered and insort tried was found, after sentence of the prison of the Co-main tried was a settled point. As to the navigation of the Co-main tried was a settled point. As to the navigation of the Co-main tried was a settled point. As to the navigation of the Co-main tried was a settled point. As to the navigation of the Co-main tried was a settled point. As to the navigation of the Co-main tried was a settled point. As to the navigation of the Co-main tried was a settled point. As to the navigation of the Co-main

was a murder, there was not conclusive evidence that it was committed by the prisoner; and, finally, that if the woman was killed by Tirrell, there was very strong reason to believe that he did the deed while in the anomalous condition so fully

that he did the deed while in the anomalous condition so fully described by many of the witnesses.

It appears that the jury were questioned touching the grounds of their verdict, and replied that they acquitted the prisoner because, in their judgment, the crime was not adequately proved upon him. The theory of somnambulism they did not consider at all.

## IN SENATE-MARCH 30.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

I. CLAYTON, coming up in its order—

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said : I shall advise my honor ols friend, the member from Delaware, to forbear from press

There is no doubt that there are letters from Mr. McLane but, as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations opposes this motion, I am to presume that the Executive Government finds.

legislative act, it ought, before the hour of its decision ones, to be put in possession of every thing likely to inuence its judgment; otherwise, it would be required to perorm high legislative functions on mere confidence. There
is certainly some embarrassment in the case. If the Execu-

In my opinion, the mistake was in calling on Cor then, should Congress have been called upon. I now go on the ground, of course, that the notice for dis-

ontinuing the joint occupancy is properly to be given by au-nority of Congress; a point which I do not now discuss. It is said, indeed, that notice is to be used as a weapon, or an instrument, in negotiation. I hardly understand this. It is a metaphor of not very obvious application. A weapon seems to imply, not a facility, or mere aid, but the means either of defence against attack, or of making an attack. It sounds not altogether friendly and pacific. I doubt exceedingly egotiation; and yet such are those circumstances that there

eme pretensions and opinions put forward by the President, his inauguml address, a year ago, and in his message las and perhaps would have been authorized by both Houses with out much opposition, and received by England without dissa-tisfaction. But the recommendation of the notice, coupled with the President's repeated declarations that he held our title to the whole of the territory to be "clear and unquestionable, alarmed the country. And well it might. And if notice wer winsons at all hazards. Here lies the difficulty. Congress is not prepared, and the country is not prepared, as I believe, to make the President's opinion of a clear and unquestionable right to the whole territory an ultimatum. If he wants notice for such a purpose, he certainly must see that it becomes a grave question whether Congress will grant it.

It was a great, a very great mistake.

fiel, without new lights, or any change of circ place the claims of this country, in this respect, on than those on which they had stood under his this continent which are entitled to be respected.

Mr. President, one who has observed attentively what has transpired here and in England, within the last three months, must, I think, perceive that public opinion, in both countries,

is coming to a conclusion that this controversy ought to be settled; and is not very diverse, in the one country and the other, as to the general basis of such settlement. That basis is the offer made by the United States to England in 1826. There is no room to doubt, I think, that this country is eady to stand by that offer, substantially and in effect. Such is my opinion at least, and circumstances certainly indicate that Great Britain would not, in all probability would not,

regard such a proposition as unfit to be considered. I said, some weeks ago, that I did not intend to discuss titles at length, and certainly not to adduce arguments against our own claim. But it appears to me that there is a concurrence own claim. But it appears to me that there is a concurrence of arguments, or considerations, in favor of regarding the 49th parallel as the just line of demarcation, which both countries might well respect. It has, for many years, been the extent of our claim. We have claimed up to 49°, and nothing beyond it. We have offered to yield every thing north of it. It is the boundary between the two countries on this side the Rocky Mountains, and has been since the purchase of Louisiana from France.

I do not think it important either to prove or disprove the

I do not think it important either to prove or disprove the fact, that commissioners under the trenty of Utrecht established the 49th parallel as the boundary between the English and the Prench possessions in America. Ancient maps and descriptions so represent it; some saying that this line of boundary is to run "indefinitely west," others saying, in terms that it extends "to the northwestern ocean." But, what is more important, we have considered this boundary as established by the treaty of Utrecht, at least on this side of the Rocky Mountains. It was on the strength of this that we drove back the British pretensions, after we had obtained Louisiana, north, from the head-waters of the Mississippi, to this parallel of 49°.

This is indubitable. We have acted, therefore, and in-

duced others to act, on the idea that this boundary was actually established. It now so stands in the treaty between the United States and England. If, on the general notion of contiguity, or continuity, this line be continued "indefi-nitely west," or is allowed to run to the "northwestern ocean," then it leaves on our side the valley of the Columbia,

on matters of form or etiquette. The interests at stake are too important for that. It is not humiliation, it is not condeits readiness to do at once what it sees must be done ultimately. Thus far, the dispute does not touch the honor of either Government. Let, then, the propitious moment be seized;

let candor, and fairness, and prudence rule the hour; and let these two great nations be restored to the full enjoyment of their vast, useful, and harmonious intercourse.

Mr. ALLEN said that the Senator from Massachusetts hav ing expressed it as his opinion that the resolution calling for certain information from the Executive should for the present

tion against the possibility of having his position mist address the Senate without such full and accurate notes of with which his opinions have been announced to-day, which, connected with the known character, ability, and influence of

importance.

There are three points stated by him. The first is, that, in his judgment, the President of the United States has committed a mistake on this Oregon question; that he has made mistakes of several descriptions; but mainly in having asserted the clearness of the American title to the whole of the territory up to the Russian line, and in the fact that he did this in the same announcing that title in immediate connexion with such a re-commendation, the President has embarrassed the Oregon ques-tion; and that therefore, whatever may be the results of the

heard, on the floor of the Senate, any blame cast on the Pre-sident by any Senator, who, like the Senator from Massachu-setts, has no difficulty in comprehending the meaning and the message means this, I am against it;" and "if it means has no doubt as to what it means, and, under that clear com-prehension of the document, he ascribes error to the President,

first point made by the Senator.

But there is another point (and a very important one it is) which he has also made on this occasion; and that is, that in the judgment of the greatly experienced and very enlightened Senator, public opinion, both in the United States and not the line of 49° north latitude—but the proposition offered by us to Great Britain in 1826, which went south of that, for

a disposition in any individual whatever, (though I have n something of the sort in the papers for the last three days,) or even of the possibility, under any conceivable hum circumstances, to yield up to Great Britain the navigation of the Columbia river. That is the point on which I wish to fix the attention of the Senate. Public opinion in the two nations, according to the Senator from Massachusetts, is converging to the point of a negotiation on the basis of the pro

on or facts to support it: has proceeded on the false assump-tion that Great Britain has a just right to a part of Oregon, and that she will sacrifice no part of her rights, but on the contrary will certainly fight for them. I believe that if Con-gress had in the first week of its session passed the resolution of notice, and had then gone on to extend our laws over the acre of Oregon. But, after the world had seen that the Senate faltered, even after a vote by the House of three to one, and after it has seen a distinguished Senator at the end of three months introduce a proposition to fall back on the Columbia river, what is likely to be course of Great Britain. Ours seems to invite her to claim the whole; yes, to claim the whole. Every inch we recede multiplies the chances of a fight by Great Britain. Every body must see this. When England sees hesitation in this body; when she sees divided counsels here; when she sees the President consured for the manner in which he has conducted this affair; when she sees three months wasted; when she sees the arm of the Government paralyzed when she sees all this, she will not he sitate as to her course.

But the Senator laid down another proposition, and that is that to give time for public opinion in the two nations to settle down on the proposition of the Columbia river as a boundary, the Senate ought, in his judgment, to drop this resolution of notice for a month; that we ought to postpone its further con-sideration at present altogether. Postpone it! and for what? Until another steamer shall arrive to inform us whether Queen Victoria is pouting at us, whether the British Government is pleased or offended at what we are doing here. This is a species of national humiliation to which, with my

vote, this Senate never shall submit. It is time we spoke an acted like men conscious of being the representatives of a Go-vernment determined to assert its own rights, whether other

overnments are pleased or displeased at such assertion.

On these points I would fix the attention of the Senate and the country, because they have been made by the Senator with extraordinary solemnity, and with the utmost possible precaution as to each word and syllable he utters. All this difficulty growing out of this question. If there is a war, the cause of it will be tound in the Senate of the United States; country. But I will not now trespass on the time of the Senate by entering further into a discussion of the subject. And presuming that the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) will meet the acquiescence of the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton,) I will move that the Mr. A. withdrew the motion at the request of-

Mr. WEBSTER, who said : It is very true that I expre Mr. WEBSTER, who said: It is very true that I expressed, with premeditated precision, my sentiments on this question. It is an important question; it has respect to the interests of two nations—and that in a considerable exigency between them. It is important, under such circumstances, to be precise; and I may perhaps be permitted to say that I do not think it would be very far out of the way if some other gentlemen would adopt a little of the like care to make their

language on a great national question like this somewhat cor-rect and accurate.

The gentleman sees fit to consider that this proceeding will be regarded as a national humiliation. I rather fancy not. I question whether the effect will not be directly opposite; and, if any countenance in Great Britain, whether in high or low station, shall wear either a pout or a sarcastic smile, whether

other side of the chamber than on this.

But one word on a matter more important. The gentleman says that I have offered as a boundary the river Columbia. Pray, let me be understood. Such a misapprehension of my words and my meaning as this shows, it seems to me, that I was not very far out when I took the precaution of reducing what I intended to say to writing. What I said was (and I presumed not to dictate to the Senate, or to speak as cz cathedra) that in my judgment public opinion in both countries tended to a union on the general basis of the proposal made by this Government to that of England in 1826. And I now ask the gentleman from Ohio whether he does not think so himself? [Mr. Allen expressed dissent.] Well, then, does not be think that in this country public opinion is in favor of taking as a basis of settlement the parallel of 49°?

Haytien the capital, and the measure was unpopular.

Mr. ALLEN, in reply, said: I have no idea that public opinion in this country has fixed or will fix on any line south of the Russian boundary. (A general laugh.) The proposition that the public mind, in both nations, is in favor of the proposition in 1826, will be considered as amounting to this, that we are willing to give up the maxigation of the Colum-

Mr. WEBSTER resumed. Well, if my opinion very far wrong, if it is so wide from the truth as all that

why, of course, it will go for nothing. In relation to what the gentlemen last said, I beg leave to state that what I said, with cautious care, was, that public opinion was settling on the line of 49 as a general basis of agreement. I did not say the precise basis of all that was offered in 1826, because I immediately added that, taking the parallel of 49 as a general basis, that then the navigation of the Columbia, either permanently or for a term of years, and that of the straits and sounds and islands on the coast, might all be made a matter of friendly negotiation. I did not recommend that we should decide either one way or the other as to the use of the Columbia river. Not at all. What I meant, and what I said. from Ohio and the Senate will do me the justice to allow that I said, as plainly as I could speak or put down words in writing, that England must not expect any thing sours of forty-nine degrees. I said so in so many words.

It is my opinion—I may be mistaken—but to me it is as clear as the sun at noonday that the strong tendency of public opinion is that we could be our own offer made in 1826.

nion is, that we ought to stand by our own off

nion is, that we ought to stand by our own offer made in 1826, in substance, in effect. And was not that the doctrine put forth by the honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calbroun) the other day? And has it not been proved that that has always been the extent of our claim? I think there are reasons why it should be.

But I rose only to explain. I am of opinion that this question must be settled, and settled shortly, on the parallel of 49. As to the navigation of the Columbia, and the straits, and sounds, and islands—all that is a fit subject for negotiation. But England is not to expect any thing south of that boundary. And I am persuaded that the People of the United States—a great majority of them—are content now to abide by what their Government offered to Great Britain in 1826. Mr. J. M. CLAYTON said that the motive which induced

desired to obtain the information asked for by the resolution with a view to the regulation of their own course. He has supposed that the information, when obtained, would necessarily be pacific; and he thought now that if it were obtained, up and openly expressed the opinion that the notice of be given. He thought so still. He thought notice of so bound us that during its continuance it was impossible for us ever to get a clear and perfect title to any portion of the territory. In regard, indeed, to the settlement of the territo-ry, we have greatly the advantage of England; we can send a hundred emigrants into Oregon where she can send one; but while the territory is thus filling up with our people, we are getting no title by that process, so long as the convention continues; because under that instrument the possession of one is the possession of both. So that we are the convention

American, I am anxious that it should be ended.

No matter, then, what may be the information obtained in reply to the resolution I have offered, I feel bound to vote for the notice; and I prefer it in the form suggested by the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. Johnson,) which is but a slight modification of that previously offered by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. CRITTENDEN.)

One word to the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. ALLEN.) That gentleman has charged the Benate with having embarrassed

Mr. ALLEN. I said "embarrassed the Oregon question."

Mr. CLAYTON. Well, the Oregon question. But how so' There have been no party divisions here: nothing like it. All know that there are quite as many gentlemen in favor of notice on this side of the chamber as on the other. How, us in the very shape in which than that received from the House of Representatives. The latter directs, orders, the President to give this notice; but such is not the mode which has been customary when Congress addresses the President of the United States. A co-ordinate branch of the Government should ever be treated with the highest official respect. The resolution of my friend from Maryland avoids this indecorum.

I will not, however, longer protract this discussion: I am content that the resolution I have offered should be informally passed over.

passed over. I suppose that it would be more acceptable to the President at present that the call should not be pressed. But I think, with my friend Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,) that, before our final vote on this subject, Senators who may wish to pos-sess this information to guide their course here are entitled to have it. I am not one. I shall not be governed by it; but other gentlemen may; and I therefore prefer that the resolu-tion, though now laid aside, should be adopted before we take

final action in the case.

The resolution was thereupon passed over informally for the

# LATE FROM SANTA FE.

The St. Louis Republican has a letter from its correspondent at Santa Fe, dated on the 31st of December, which states that on the 6th of November Gen. ARMIJO assumed the duties of Governor of New Mexico. All the Americans in Santa Fe were invited to the palace, and, after the message, partook of a collation. In the evening the Americans gave a ball, and things went off in fine style. On the next day Gov. Armijo issued his proclamation, rescinding an order which had been previously issued requiring all Americans to remove from in its hesitating course, in its divided counsels, in its unwillingness to sustain the rights of the country by the force of the the frontier to Santa Fc. The writer says that the people, under Armijo's administration, now look for quiet and protection. Before, they had their stores closed, they were prohibited from retailing goods, and one person was forced to leave the frontier and move into the interior with his family and stock. All the Americans in Taos and the neighborhood were also ordered into the interior, but they had not moved

> The writer gives what he says is a correct statement of the trade for the year 1845, from Missouri to Santa Fe. This does not include the invoices of two companies who were known to be at Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas, where they were detained by the snow, and which place they would not leave until the spring. There left Independence and arrived at Santa Fe in 1845, 141 wagons, 21 carriages, 1,078 axen, 716 mules, 39 horses, and 203 men employed as drivers, &c. The cost of goods thus transported in the States, according to the invoices, was \$342,530. Cost of outfit, wagons, teams, &c., \$87,790. Duties, \$105,757.

when Gov. Armijo issued the order of revocation.

FROM HATTI.-A letter from Cape Haytien, dated March , has been received and published at Philadelphia, confirming the report we published some days ago that a revolt against President Pierrot, or rather against the war with the Dominicans, had broken out with good prospect of success.

The President set up by the revolters is called RICHE in this letter-said to be a black, about seventy years old, a Baron under Christophe, and distinguished as a General. It is said he has pledged himself to restore, with some modifications, the Constitution of 1816, and, should be establish self in the Presidency, Port Republican will doubtless become again the seat of Government. Pierrot made Cape

Another meeting was held at New York on Wednesday evening last in behalf of the slaves recaptured on board the barque Pons, off the coast of Africa. The sum subscribed was \$1,150, independent of a miscellaneous collection.

There is to be a considerable eclipse of the Sun on the 25th April; and we advise those who are curious in these atters to make the most of it, for eclipses of the sun will be very scarce for the remainder of the century.

[Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.